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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/915,126	07/25/2001	Peter Woodstock	20138/7331	5745

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EXAMINER

SENF, BEHROOZ M

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2613

DATE MAILED: 02/08/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 09/915,126	Applicant(s) WOODSTOCK, PETER	
	Examiner Behrooz Senfi	Art Unit 2613	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 07 November 2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-30 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 3 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-2, 4-30 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

1. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claim 1, recites the limitation "the first portion" in line 10. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

Claim 4, recites the limitation " the first portion and a second portion " in line 10. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

Claim 15, recites the limitation "a second portion" of fluid, in line 11. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

Claim 21, recites the limitation "the first portion and a second portion" of fluid, in lines 6 – 7. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1 - 30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Geiger (US 5,947,051) in view of Moon et al (US 2,912,495).

Regarding claims 1 and 9, Geiger '051 teaches, a fluid powered

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Imaging system and method comprising; an imaging device arranged within the housing (figs. 1B and 2, cameras 35 and 22, which are within the housing, and col. 13, lines 63 – 67, wherein the generator provides electrical power to the vehicle component), and a fluid powered motor arranged within the housing (fig. 4b, motor 69, col. 16, lines 59 – 61, and figs. 25-D – 25-E, fluid motor and generator), an electrical generator operatively coupled to (figs. 25D – 25E, generator 560, col. 33, lines 40 – 43), and powering the imaging device (col. 13, lines 65 – 67, wherein the generator provides all electrical power to the vehicle components), the electrical generator being driven by and operably coupled to the fluid powered motor and arranged within the housing (figs 25D – 25E). The fluid distribution system disclosed by Geiger (1A), supply the fluid for operating the motor and generator, which would provide electrical power of the vehicle components, as discussed earlier in the above action. Furthermore, the fluid after revolving the propeller as shown in (figs. 25A-E) will be eventually exhausted. It is note that, Geiger patent is silent in regards to, providing a cooling system to dissipate the heat generated from the electrical components. However, providing a cooling system to dissipate the heat generated from the electrical components is extremely well known and used in the prior art of the record, as evidenced by Moon '495 (col. 2, lines 24 – 25). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to utilize the exhausted fluid from Geiger discharged vehicle for cooling the vehicle electric components including the camera, because it will eliminate the requirement for a separate secondary cooling system and reduce the cost of the overall system.

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Regarding claims 2 and 10, combination of Geiger and Moon teaches, wherein the fluid distribution system is configured to direct another “portion of the fluid past at least the portion of the imaging device” (col. 2, lines 43 – 47 and lines 57 – 64 of Moon).

Regarding claim 4, combination of Geiger and Moon teaches, wherein at least a portion of the fluid distribution system is configured to direct at least “the first portion and a second portion of the fluid by an eye portion of the imaging device” to keep the eye portion substantially free from contaminants (col. 2, lines 58 – 64, col. 3, lines 42 – 50 of Moon).

Regarding claim 5, Official Notice is taken to note that the claimed, fluid comprising air or nitrogen, is notoriously well known in the prior art of the record, which can be used as compressed air, for efficiently generating electrical power for the load based on the desired use.

Regarding claim 7, combination of Geiger and Moon teaches, the use of eductor (col. 15, lines 66 – 67 and col. 35, lines 52 and col. 36, lines 14 – 16 of Geiger).

Regarding claim 8, combination of Geiger and Moon teaches, television camera (fig. 2, TV camera 22 of Geiger).

Regarding claim 6, Official Notice is taken to note that the limitation imaging device has “an eye portion positioned adjacent to an open end of the housing” is notoriously well known, since placing a camera in a housing for the purpose of pictorial viewing, monitoring, for example in endoscope, surveillance system and/or inspection devices, the eye portion (which is actually the taking

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lens) of the camera has to be positioned adjacent of an open end of the housing to permits pictorial viewing and/or monitoring of the area.

Regarding claim 11, it is noted that Geiger patent is silent in regards to, directing at least a portion of the flow of the fluid past an eye portion of the imaging device to keep the eye portion substantially free from contaminants. However such features are well known and used in the prior art of the record, as evidence by Moon (col. 2, lines 58 – 64, col. 3, lines 42 – 50 of Moon). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to utilize the hydraulic system of Geiger as taught by Moon for use in the lens washing system (col. 2, lines 62 – 64 of Moon).

Regarding claim 12, combination of Geiger and Moon teaches, wherein an amount of the generated power is in proportion to a rate of the flow of the fluid (col. 8, lines 18 – 24, and col. 33, lines 36 – 430 of Geiger).

Regarding claim 13, combination of Geiger and Moon teaches, TV camera (fig. 2, 22 of Geiger), wherein the image is taking through the eye/lens portion of the imaging device/camera.

Regarding claim 14, the limitations claimed have been addressed with respect to claim 5.

Regarding claims 15 and 21, Geiger '051 teaches, a fluid powered Imaging system and method; an imaging device (figs. 1B and 2, cameras 35 and 22), and a fluid powered motor (fig. 4b, motor 69, col. 8, lines 17 – 20, col. 16, lines 59 – 61, and figs. 25-D – 25-E), an electrical generator operatively coupled to (figs. 25D – 25E, generator 560, col. 33, lines 40 – 43), and powering the

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imaging device (col. 13, lines 65 – 67, wherein the generator provides all electrical power to the vehicle components), and a housing (fig. 2, housing 7). The fluid distribution system disclosed by Geiger (1A), supply the fluid for operating the motor and generator, which would provide electrical power of the vehicle components, as discussed earlier in the above action. Furthermore, the fluid after revolving the propeller as shown in (figs. 25A-E) will be eventually exhausted. It is note that, Geiger patent is silent in regards to, providing a cooling system to dissipate the heat generated from the electrical components. However, providing a cooling system to dissipate the heat generated from the electrical components is extremely well known and used in the prior art of the record, as evidenced by Moon '495 (col. 2, lines 24 – 25 and lines 62 - 64). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to utilize the exhausted fluid from Geiger discharged vehicle for cooling the vehicle electric components including the camera and use in the lens washing system, which would eliminate the requirement for a separate secondary cooling system and/or washing system and it would reduce the cost of the overall system.

Regarding claim 16, combination of Geiger and Moon teaches, wherein the fluid distribution system comprises “one or more chambers” within the housing (fig. 1a, chamber 20, abstract, lines 5 – 7, col. 14, lines 12 – 13 of Geiger).

Regarding claim 17, combination of Geiger and Moon teaches, the use of eductor (col. 15, lines 66 – 67 and col. 35, lines 52 and col. 36, lines 14 – 16 of Geiger).

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Regarding claim 18, Official Notice is taken to note that the limitation imaging device has "an eye portion positioned adjacent to an open end of the housing" is notoriously well known, since placing a camera in a housing for the purpose of pictorial viewing, monitoring, for example in endoscope, surveillance system and/or inspection devices, the eye portion (which is actually the taking lens) of the camera has to be positioned adjacent of an open end of the housing to permits pictorial viewing and/or monitoring of the area.

Regarding claim 19, the limitations claimed have been addressed previously with respect to claim 5.

Regarding claim 20, combination of Geiger and Moon teaches, television camera (fig. 2, TV camera 22 of Geiger).

Regarding claim 22, combination of Geiger and Moon teaches, wherein an amount of the generated power is in proportion to a rate of the flow of the fluid (col. 8, lines 18 – 24, and col. 33, lines 36 – 430 of Geiger).

Regarding claim 23, combination of Geiger and Moon teaches, TV camera (fig. 2, 22 of Geiger), wherein the image is taking through the eye/lens portion of the imaging device/camera.

Regarding claim 24, the limitations claimed have been addressed with respect to claim 14 above.

Regarding claim 25, Geiger '051 teaches, a fluid powered Imaging comprising; an imaging device having a portion arranged within the housing (figs. 1B and 2, cameras 35 and 22, which are within the housing, and col. 13, lines 63 – 67, wherein the generator provides electrical power to the vehicle component),

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and a fluid powered motor arranged within the body, the fluid powered motor having a fluid inlet for connection to a suitable source of fluid and having a fluid outlet to discharge the fluid (fig. 4b, motor 69, col. 16, lines 59 – 61, and figs. 25-D – 25-E, fluid motor and generator), and a generator arranged within the body and operatively coupled to (figs. 25D – 25E, generator 560, col. 33, lines 40 – 43), and powering the imaging device (col. 13, lines 65 – 67, wherein the generator provides all electrical power to the vehicle components), and function of a fluid flow passing through the fluid powered motor (fluid distribution system disclosed by Geiger (1A), supply the fluid for operating the motor and generator, which would provide electrical power, as discussed with respect to claim 1) and the fluid after revolving the propeller as shown in (figs. 25A-E) will be eventually exhausted. It is note that, Geiger patent is silent in regards to, body having a tubular shell and also providing a cooling system to dissipate the heat generated from the electrical components. However, providing a cooling system to dissipate the heat generated from the electrical components is extremely well known and used in the prior art of the record, as evidenced by Moon '495 (fig. 2, shows tubular body and cooling system, col. 2, lines 24 – 25), where teaches the cooling of the sensitive electronic components of the TV camera system for efficient operation. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention was made to take advantage of the structural design and teaching of Moon inspection device and combine it with teaching of Geiger to produce an inspection device with the cooling system for cooling of the sensitive electronic components of the TV camera system.

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Regarding claim 26, the limitation claimed have been analyzed and rejected with respect to claim 7.

Regarding claim 27, combination of Geiger and Moon teaches, fluid supplied from the source is combined with the fluid discharge from the fluid powered motor outlet upstream of the educator (col. 15, lines 66 – 67 and col. 35, lines 52 and col. 36, lines 14 – 16 of Geiger).

Regarding claim 28, the limitation claimed have been analyzed and rejected with respect to claim 13.

Regarding claim 29, the limitation claimed have been analyzed and rejected with respect to claim 5.

Regarding claim 30, the limitation claimed have been analyzed and rejected with respect to claim 8.

Conclusion

6. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be

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calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to **Behrooz Senfi** whose telephone number is **(571) 272-7339**.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, **Mehrdad Dastouri** can be reached on **(571) 272-7418**.

Any response to this action should be mailed to:

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks


Washington, D.C. 20231

Or faxed to:

(571) 273-8300

Hand-delivered responses should be brought to Randolph Building, 401 Dulany Street, Alexandria, Va. 22314.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relative to the status of the application or proceeding should be directed to the Technology Center 2600 Customer Service Office whose telephone number is **(571) 272-6000**.

B. M. S. 

2/1/2006

MEHRDAD DASTOURI
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TC 2600
